MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JULY 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Position -- After meeting with U.S. envoy Philip Habib in Beirut, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that the Israelis still hope to reach a settlement on the removal of the "terrorists" and are making every effort in this direction. Sharon reiterated Israel's "very generous offer" to temporarily receive PLO fighters who have not been responsible for terrorist acts and who renounce PLO membership when they surrender. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told U.S. visitors that the "terrorists" will not remain in Lebanon and it would be better for them to leave there as fast as possible and through diplomatic means, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that Jerusalem circles believe a deadlock has been reached in the negotiations for the PLO's removal from Beirut, the radio said the Israelis are skeptical that anything will come out of President Ronald Reagan's meeting in Washington with the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers. Government sources warned that if the meeting at the White House produces no practical results, the United States will have to "draw its conclusions," according to Jerusalem television.

Prime Minister Begin told coalition executive members that the state of war will end within 2 to 3 weeks, IDF radio reported. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir likewise said in the Knesset that Israel is now in the final stage of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation, according to Jerusalem radio.

PLO Position -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated that the PLO cannot abandon armed struggle and confine its activity to the political field, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. Khalaf also reaffirmed that the PLO's departure from Lebanon will be the subject of negotiations between it and the Lebanese Government. According to an earlier Voice of Palestine report, Khalaf denied that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat recently sent a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad asking that Syria accept the Palestinian commands and forces.

Citing a Lebanese official involved in the negotiations between the PLO and U.S. envoy Philip Habib, KUNA reported that if the U.S. administration were to guarantee the Palestinians entrance to the "political solution era," the PLO would withdraw from Lebanon. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio claimed the Palestinians are seeking to arrange a meeting between 'Arafat and Habib.

After a meeting with Al-Asad, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt said in an interview with Damascus radio that he and the Syrian President had achieved a "major political accomplishment."

Nonaligned Committee's Visit -- The nonaligned conference's nine-member committee on Lebanon will not visit Lebanon because the Lebanese authorities cannot guarantee the committee's safety, INA reported citing a statement by the Cypriot foreign minister.

Greek Poposals -- While noting that Greece is ready to contribute a 300-man battalion to a peacekeeping force for Lebanon, the Greek ambassador in Beirut said his government has not discussed a proposal for PLO fighters to go to Greece because the PLO has not requested this, Beirut radio reported.

Military, Security Situation -- Calm was interrupted in Beirut on 19 July when Israeli planes overflew the city and exchanges of artillery and tank fire occurred, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports. AFP reported from Beirut that both the Israelis and Syrians have moved reinforcements to the Al-Biqa' Valley. Meanwhile, Beirut radio reported that Acting President of the American University in Beirut David Dodge was kidnapped near the university. The Voice of Palestine noted that the PLO General Command has claimed responsibility for the explosion in Israel of an ammunition dump composed of captured equipment.

Jordan

Badran Statement -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran, in a speech delivered at the National Consultative Council carried by Amman television, said King Husayn had issued instructions to form a Jordanian popular army composed of citizens who are able to bear arms. He announced that an armed forces committee was formed to study issues related to training citizens to use weapons, and that reservists are being recalled for training to prepare for duty. Badran said Israeli Prime Minister Begin's proposal for Jordan to join in a confederation with Israel was made without considering the Palestinians and that Begin is "intoxicated by the war machine in his hands." He said Israel speaks of the Palestinians in Jordan as if they were not born in their own land and asserted that Begin's call deserves only ridicule. Discussing the Lebanon issue, Badran criticized Arabs who were willing to bargain with Israel over the evacuation of Palestinians and regretted that the United States fell into the Israeli "game" and failed to turn to the issue of a Palestinian homeland.

PLA Training -- The Palestine Liberation Army forces in Jordan will begin training Palestinians living there to fight in Lebanon, Monte Carlo radio reported citing Palestinian sources in Amman.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- Iraqi forces attempted another counteroffensive to recapture lost ground but were repulsed and 500 Iraqi troops were killed or injured, Tehran radio claimed. According to an Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by the radio, a group of Iranian fighters infiltrated enemy positions on the Meymak front and destroyed equipment; heavy-weapons fire hit Abadan; and Iraqi planes bombed Ilam and Khorramabad. An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA confirmed that "direct and effective" retaliatory hits were made on Ilam and Khorramabad and added that helicopter raids on the enemy continued.

Iraq's Ramadan Comments -- Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan told a Baghdad press conference that if Iran had won its initial battle against Iraq on 13 July, it would have begun a large-scale operation against the Gulf states, Monte Carlo radio reported. He added that an attack against Gulf states would be considered as an attack against Iraq.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 139

20 July 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

28 Groups Forbidden To Accept Foreign Aid E 1
Further Details [AFP] E 1
PRC Constructed Tibet Airfields, Radar Station E 1
Report on Pakistan's Rocket Program Cited E 1
PATRIOT Criticizes Defense Preparedness [12 Jul] E 1
PATRIOT Hails Indochina Communique on Kampuchea [12 Jul] E 4
Gandhi on Lack of Nuclear Fuel for Tarapur E 5
Briefs: Battle Tank Development E 5

PAKISTAN

Haq Greets India's Zail Singh on Election F 1
Haq Leaves for Saudi Arabia on 'Brief Visit' F 1
DAWN Criticizes Iranian Invasion of Iraq [16 Jul] F 1
Haroon on Law, Order, Lebanon Situation [DAWN 12 Jul] F 2
Lawyers Groups Barred From 'Political Activity' [Delhi] F 3
Lawyers To Defy Ban [Delhi] F 3

IRAN

Velayati: Overthrow of Saddam 'Recommendation' [Nicosia] I 1
Khamene'i Sends Message to Al-Qadhdhafi [Tripoli] I 1
Musavi Stops in Turkey, Arrives in Algeria I 2
Reportage on Algiers Visit [cross-reference] I 2
Turkish Envoy Delivers Message to Khamene'i I 3
Delegation to Turkey Calls for Anti-Zionism War I 3
Commentary Promises 'Revenge' on U.S., Israel I 3
Materials Concerning Ramadan Operation I 3
Iraqi Counterattack 'Crushed' I 3
Contributions Solicited I 4
Requirements Listed I 4
Joint Staff Communique 983 I 4
U.S. Reaction Viewed I 5
Iraqis Barrage Dehloran I 6
Iraqi Counteroffensive Foiled I 6
Ilam, Khorramabad Bombed I 6
Joint Staff Communique 984 I 6
Meymak Operations I 7
Lebanese Government Blamed for Kidnapping I 8
Tehran Reports Election of Majlis Officials I 8
Tudeh Publication Banned for 'Deviated Line' I 9
ETTELA'AT on Insurgents' Attacks Near Mahabad [25 Jun] I 9

Rebel Attack on Miando'ab Base Repelled
[ETTELA'AT 29 Jun] I 9
38 Democrats, Komeleh Members Surrender
[ETTELA'AT 29 Jun] I 10
8 'Counterrevolutionaries' Killed in Sar Dasht
[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 11 Jul] I 10
KDP Commander Reported Killed in Clash
[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 11 Jul] I 10
Baha'i 'Counterrevolutionaries' Executed
[KEYHAN 11 Jul] I 10
NVOI Urges Respect of Individual, Social Freedom I 11
NVOI Scores Militarization of Gulf Region I 12

28 GROUPS FORBIDDEN TO ACCEPT FOREIGN AID

BK180925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The center today debarred 28 organizations of political nature from accepting any foreign contribution without prior permission. According to a notification, any violation of this will be punishable under laws by imprisonment or fine or both.

Further Details

BK180927 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] New Delhi, Jul 18 (AFP) -- The Indian Government today debarred the Afghan liberation centre and 27 other political organizations from accepting foreign contributions without the prior permission of the federal government. The centre is an association of Afghan refugees in India opposed to the present Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal in Kabul.

The list also includes the Iranian students Islamic association, an organization of Iranian students here opposed to the present Tehran government. The other organizations are Hindu and Muslim fanatic organizations and some Indian students organizations.

The government gave no reasons for the order.

PRC CONSTRUCTED TIBET AIRFIELDS, RADAR STATION

BK200932 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Government has information that China constructed certain airfields and established a radar station in Tibet. But there is no information to suggest any recent increase in military activity on the border. This was stated by Defense Minister Venkataraman in the Rajya Sabha today. In a written answer, he said it will not be desirable to disclose further details.

REPORT ON PAKISTAN'S ROCKET PROGRAM CITED

BK191555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pakistan is reported to have begun manufacturing long-range, high-altitude rockets. PTI -- quoting an interview in the Karachi daily DAWN -- says that Pakistan has acquired all sophisticated facilities for launching, monitoring and even destroying the rockets in flight. Chairman of the Pakistan space and upper atmosphere research commission (Salim Mahmud), who gave the interview said that he will not commit himself on the possible military uses of the rockets currently being manufactured and tested at a place near Karachi.

PATRIOT CRITICIZES DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

BK191725 Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Col (rtd) R. Rama Rao: "Time Factor in Defense"]

[Text] While in the past there was generally consensus on defence issues, the trend recently has been to view even these issues from a partisan angle. While to some extent this is natural in a democratic and plural society such as ours, it is essential that national rather than partisan approaches are adopted in respect of the core elements of national security. This is especially so since the threats to national security have grown considerably.

There is no need to recall that during the past 35 years we have had to meet aggression from Pakistan on four occasions and from China on one. In the immediate or near future also, direct threats would most probably be from Pakistan and somewhat less likely from China.

Although Pakistan has obliquely at first and formally thereafter, offered a "no war" pact, it is difficult for India to accept the offer at face value considering its uncalled for references to Kashmir, its efforts to secure a powerful fleet of attack aircraft, huge consignments of tanks, self-propelled guns, electronic surveillance and monitoring equipment, the doubling of Pakistan's Armed Forces during the decade on top of an earlier build-up in the wake of Bangladesh's emergence as an independent country, its deployment of over 80 percent of its strike forces close to our borders and, above all, its nuclear weapon programme, which seems directed solely against us.

Once it receives the F-16 aircraft, precision-guided munitions and 1,000 tanks it is purchasing from the U.S. and other sources, Pakistan would have a number of options, irrespective of how soon it manufactures its nuclear bomb. Since Pakistan's philosophy is to attack, it would be able to attack at points of its choice. It could also choose its timing for the attack. Its objective would be achieved if in its first thrust it succeeds in seizing some Indian territory and holds on to it till its patrons impose a ceasefire. Pakistan would be unlikely to vacate such occupied territory unless it suffers overwhelming defeat.

More generally, in any Pakistan-India encounter, Pakistan would be deemed to have won unless it sustains a decisive defeat and India would be deemed to have lost unless it wins decisively. This means that India has to be doubly on guard to ensure that it is able to prevent attacks on it and, failing that, to ward off surprise attacks by land, sea and/or air.

Besides the obvious possibility of launching an attack on Kashmir synchronised with attacks elsewhere, Pakistan could attack our nuclear power stations and their adjuncts, and/or Delhi, all of which would be within the range of the aircraft that the U.S. is supplying.

Once Pakistan's atom bomb is ready, the threat of its use would always be there, unless India too has the weapon in sufficient quantities to dissuade Pakistan's rulers from attacking us. It would be unwise for India to ignore this potential threat or fail to provide itself with the needed insurance by acquiring nuclear competence and building up a modest inventory.

The threat from China is likely to recede as India attains nuclear capability and demonstrates its determination to defend itself. Further, however, much as they may resent the development, once India acquires a viable nuclear capability, external agencies, who may now have plans to "contain" India by arming its surrogates, are likely to adopt a neutral attitude.

At the working level, as of now, inefficiency and waste seem to have affected our system of defence management. Furthermore, no one is really accountable when things go wrong.

There is, no doubt, a Chiefs of Staff Committee, but each service chief predictably takes his own service viewpoint. Joint decisions, with service responsibility for implementing each decision, are essential. If this is recognised, not only would our defence apparatus function more efficiently, it would also be able to achieve substantial economies.

If these matters are attended to, the nation would not grudge the sum of Rs 5,100 crore for 1982-83 which the defence minister sought from Parliament. After all, India's defence outlay is still far lower than that of most other countries.

In respect of defence production, the effects of defence build-up or slowdown would be very different in the case of an industrialised country from those in a developing one. In the case of the former, diversion of effort for defence production would amount to a reduction in the capital, production facilities and skilled manpower available for industrial production. Hence, the country's index of industrial production would fall, and correspondingly its export earnings.

The rise in defence production, unless a good part of it is exported, as in the case of France, and to a lesser extend Britain, would add to the country's infructuous effort in economic terms.

In the case of a developing country such as India, however, domestic production of defence equipment would not mean diversion of resources from development to defence, but raising resources for production which would be offset by savings in foreign exchange since the items manufactured locally would not have to be imported. It would also mean the creation of high technology production capacity, training of craftsmen and creating additional employment potential in a country where one of the major social problems is unemployment.

More significantly, if a developing country produces the defence equipment it needs, its dependence on external sources would be reduced.

From this point of view, the Defence Ministry's annual report for 1981-82 was interesting not so much for what it said but for what it chose to leave unsaid. For example, the output of ordnance factories rose from Rs 600 crore in 1979-80 to an extimated Rs 675 crore in 1980-81 and is expected to rise to about Rs 750 crore during 1981-82. It is difficult to say whether this increase in the value of production is due to increased volume of production or paper increase in unit sale price on account of inflation.

Among the items produced, unhappily, no new types of equipment are listed. Production in the public sector units under the Defence Ministry during 1981-82 has been estimated at Rs 976.42 crore, against the 1980-81 production of Rs 494.08 crore. This is good as far as it goes since our total domestic defence production during 1981-82 would only be about Rs 1,651 crore (ordinance factories Rs 675 crore, and defence public sector units Rs 976 crore). In addition to domestic production, less than two percent of which is perhaps exported, we may import about Rs 700 crore to Rs 800 crore a year over the next six or seven years. It is this drain that we have to stop.

The tank being produced indigenously under licence is yet to be "up-gunned" and an entirely new battle tank is yet to be produced. Meanwhile, tanks may be imported in order to meet urgent needs. Efforts are still being made to indigenously develop the latest generation of anti-tank missiles. Reportedly, several projects have been taken up for modernising artillery equipment. Besides, "evaluation of various foreign equipment is being carried out and a study has been take up to examine the field artillery requirements till the year 2015." One wonders whether this merely means that we will start thinking about new artillery weapons which ought to last us for the next three or four decades.

In the case of the navy, the position is somewhat more cheerful. After producing half a dozen Leander class frigates, an improved design has been evolved and construction of this version of the frigate is to be taken up. Smaller boats are being built indigenously. At last Corvettes are also to be built and search for a suitable site for a shipyard to build these vessels is on.

After a good deal of consideration, the decision to acquire submarines (of about 1500 dwt) from West Germany has been taken. Two more are to be built locally. The country has been assured that "training (of our personnel) and transfer of design and construction technology for such submarines" is envisaged and that "it would lead to progressive indigenisation."

The navy may be happy with the decision to acquire two new submarines in the course of the next year or two, and two more perhaps within a couple of years thereafter. But considering the operational life of about 20 to 25 years of this type of equipment and the time-frame in which this country would be able to complete the process of deciding on a site for a submarine building yard, of constructing the yard installing machinery and commencing production, all of which could take 10 years or more, is it wise on our part to go in for a relatively small diesel electric boat?

A good submarine is a nuclear submarine, and it is time that the submarine shipyard to be built is designed to produce nuclear-powered boats of the 3,000-4,000 tonnes class at the very least.

Concerning the air force, the annual report said a number of combat aircraft were due for replacement, that suitable replacement types had been identified and were being inducted progressively. It said further that agreements had been reached with the Soviet Union for the supply of AN-32 aircraft to meet our need of medium tactical transport aircraft.

Unit prices and the number of aircraft to be purchased and payment procedures have not been indicated. In the matter of electronic equipment, some progress seems to have been made in developing domestic design and production capabilities.

The basic issue is that in 1969-70 the country had decided to produce a Mach 2 fighter-bomber and it was hoped that by 1980 the country would have the design and production capability to build advanced aircraft locally, periodical imports of this high cost, high technology item not only smacks of management by crisis (i.e., resort to panic imports whenever storm clouds gather over the horizon), and therefore want of coherent long-range planning, but also stifling domestic R and D and delaying the country's progress towards technological self-reliance and growth.

The purchase of Jaguars might cost the country about Rs 1,000 crore to Rs 1,200 crore and the Mirage 2000 or other equivalent aircraft perhaps a further Rs 1,200 crore to Rs 1,500 crore at the very least.

Advanced versions of the MiG aircraft are also to be acquired with a view to their eventual manufacture here. Unit price and the number to be imported are not known. But its good features are relatively very low unit cost compared to equivalent Western types and compatibility with the bulk of the aircraft already in service here.

Whatever the justification for importing high-performance aircraft and in such quantities, there is no reason for continuing imports of medium transport aircraft.

Defence Minister Venkataraman, who can with justifiable pride look back on what he has done to promote the industrial development of Tamilnadu, has the opportunity now to create and sustain aircraft, shipbuilding, electronic, precision engineering and associated high technology industries in India. But this has to be achieved in a hurry in order to regain some of the ground already lost.

PATRIOT HAILS INDOCHINA COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK191710 Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The decision of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to effect a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July is a bold step to bring sanity and restraint to a troubled region. The withdrawal will be unilateral and unqualified.

It is a step which needs to be reciprocated if ASEAN and Indochina are not to be kept at loggerheads by what the foreign ministers described as China-U.S. design. It could, if appropriate follow-up measures are taken, lead to the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have outlined six points which deal with the extra-regional and intra-regional aspects, having a bearing on the Kampuchean question, which if implemented would ensure peace and stability in South-East Asia. These include the signing of bilateral and multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence between the Indochina states and China, whose expansionist and hegemonist policy is the main cause of tension and instability in South-East Asia.

As a gesture of accommodation to ASEAN sensibilities, the Indochina states have not insisted on the creation of a demilitarised zone on the border between Kampuchea and Thailand and have instead called for the creation of a "safety zone" where only Thai and Kampuchean forces would remain, to the exclusion of the Vietnamese troops and of the Pol Pot remnants and their partners in the newly-formed coalition, the Son Sann-led Kampuchean National Liberation Front and the Prince Sihanouk-led Moulinaka.

The refugee camps in Thai territory from which these forces operate must be removed from the "safety zone." To ensure inviolability of the "safety zone" it has been suggested that the UN, if it recognises the reality in Kampuchea and removes the Pol Pot clique and leaves the UN seat vacant, could render supervision there. Vietnam and Kampuchea have promised a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea depending on the state of security and stability on the Thai-Kampuchea border.

And, finally, if the "threat from the Beijing ruling circles acting in collusion with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces disappears there will be a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops." To secure an end to that threat, the Indochina states have proposed an international conference to be attended by ASEAN, Indochina, Burma, the five big powers and India "a neighbouring country who for a very long time has...greatly contributed to safeguarding of peace in Indochina and in the region."

The unilateral withdrawal of a substantial number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea has been announced well in advance of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's tour of ASEAN capitals. It will be an occasion for ASEAN members to indicate whether they will take the opportunity to move away from confrontation with the Indochina states and work for stability in the region, or whether they will follow the logic that lies behind the creation of the Beijing-dictated cosmetic coalition of the genocidal Khmer Rouge, the Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk forces.

The Indochina move is an honest offer of peace in the region. Since it is perceived that main cause of tension and instability in South-East Asia lies in the Beijing ruling circles' expansionist and hegemonist policy, it is now for ASEAN to make its choice.

GANDHI ON LACK OF NUCLEAR FUEL FOR TARAPUR

BK150811 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has said that the existing stock fuel in the Tarapur atomic power station is likely to last until 1984. Replying to a question in the Rajya Sabha today she said that the Tarapur station is now operating at lower levels to stretch the available fuel.

The enriched uranium sections of the nuclear fuel complex at Hyderabad are likely to close down in the event of nonreceipt of further supplies. However, the government will insure continued operation of the Tarapur station, she added.

BRIEFS

BATTLE TANK DEVELOPMENT -- New Delhi, July 6 -- India has made spectacular success in the development of the main battle tank (MBT) and may soon embark on the development of a light combat aircraft (LCA). This information was given yesterday when the defence research and development council met here under the chairmanship of Defence Minister R. Venkataraman. It was stated that the first prototype of the MBT was expected to be available for evaluation by the army at the end of the next year. Dr V.S. Arunachalam, secretary, defence research and development, informed the council that all subsystems of the MBT, including the engine and transmission, the armament system, the sighting and fire-control instrumentation and the armour were progressing satisfactorily. Chief of the Army Staff Gen K.V. Krishna Rao expressed full confidence in the success of this programme. [Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1 BK]

HAQ GREETS INDIA'S ZAIL SINGH ON ELECTION

BK180328 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Giani Zail Singh on his election as the president of India. The president said in a message that his election to the highest office of India is recognition of his leadership qualities and sincere service to his country. The president said he is sure that during his tenure as president, friendly relations between India and Pakistan will be further promoted in the spirit of the Simla Agreement to the benefit of both countries. The president assured him of the continued cooperation of the people and Government of Pakistan in achieving this objective.

HAQ LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA ON 'BRIEF VISIT'

BK170607 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left this morning for Saudi Arabia on a brief visit. During his absence jutice Mohammad Haleem, chief justice of the Supreme Court, will be the acting president; and Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, will be the acting martial law administrator.

DAWN CRITICIZES IRANIAN INVASION OF IRAQ

GF181950 Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jul 82 p 9

[Editorial: "A War They Should Have Done Without"]

[Text] Much to the anguish of the friends of the Iranian revolution, Tehran has proceeded to launch its long-threatened attack on Iraqi territory. Iran is technically correct when it claims that this is not really a new conflict but a continuation of the 22-month-old war started by Baghdad. But what is juridically permissable is not always politically judicious and the Iranian invasion is not going to help the cause of regional peace.

It has revived in its acutest form the crisis in the Gulf at a time when the compulsion for a ceasefire was the greatest. Moreover, the Iranians were never in a stronger position strategically and politically than they were after the recapture of Khorramshahr. Having succeeded in driving back the Iraqi forces from most of the occupied areas, Iran could have called a halt to the fighting and obtained a peace largely on its own terms. That it has not chosen to do so but has opted for a massive attack on Iraq is regrettable. The plea that Iraq was responsible for starting the war does not absolve Iran of the responsibility of seeking peace. It has been correctly said that two wrongs do not make a right.

This new turn in the war is unfortunate because it is not clear how it will help Iran in the achievement of its military and political objectives. At the same time, the wider repercussions of the flare-up in the Gulf are bound to be disastrous for the Middle East at a time when the region is already in the grip of a serious crisis sparked off by the Israeli aggression against the Palestinians in Lebanon.

From the statements made by the various Iranian leaders, it appears that their foremost war aim is to bring about the downfall of President Saddam Husayn's regime and the installation in Baghdad of a government friendly to Iran. Other objectives have also been mentioned. If Iran does not plan to end the war until all of these objectives have been achieved, the region might be in for another long spell of fighting. Moreover, it is not really clear how the prolongation of the fighting will help Iran secure its borders, preempt further regrouping of Iraqi forces for future aggression, procure war damages worth 150 billion dollars from Baghdad and arrange the repatriation of Iraqi Shias expelled from the country.

These are issues which call for careful negotiations which obviously cannot take place until the guns fall silent. It is doubtful that a war fought for the professed purpose of destabilising a country and changing its government will win much international support and sympathy for Iran and these are what it will need most in the negotiations which must follow.

The Iranian invasion of Iraq has come at a time when the war in Lebanon has gravely jeopardised the peace and stability of the Middle East and placed the Arabs on the defensive. The renewed fighting in the Gulf will divert international attention from the Lebanese war, where it is most urgently required to generate public pressure in favour of the Palestinians and to prevent further Israeli atrocities and barbarism. A let-up in the efforts aimed at restoring peace in Lebanon, which is possible in the wake of the new turn in the Iran-Iraq war, could result in Israel being encouraged to harden further its stand in the delicate negotiations taking place in Beirut. The situation in the Gulf might even encourage Mr Sharon to proceed with his stalled attack on the Palestinians besieged in west Beirut. But the gravest implications for the revived Gulf war will be for the Arabs.

The Lebanese crisis has underlined their failure to formulate a regional approach to Middle East problems and evolve a common policy on issues which have a direct bearing on their security and political stability. The Iran-Iraq war will intensify this trend even further. It will bring to the fore the deep divisions among the Arabs and if the moderate Arab governments decide to respond militarily to the Iranian challenge, there will be greater polarisation in the region. This, needless to say, will add to the vulnerability of the Arabs vis-a-vis Israel. As the Arab governments come under increasing pressure, the destabilising impact of the Lebanese and the Gulf wars will be felt more acutely, creating a situation in the Middle East which could invite outside intervention in the region.

Although they have so far proclaimed their neutrality in the war, the two superpowers can hardly be described as disinterested observers of the scene. Not only have they watched each other's moves very closely, they will not remain uninvolved if they find an opportunity to promote their political and strategic interest in the region -- and the superpower interests will not necessarily coincide with the interests of Iran and the Arab states.

HAROON ON LAW, ORDER, LEBANON SITUATION

GF151209 Karachi DAWN in English 12 Jul pp 1, 10

[Text] Lahore, July 11 -- The interior minister, Mr Mahmoud A. Haroon, said here today the government has determined to maintain law and order at all costs, and the elements trying to create disruption would be dealt with an iron hand.

Speaking at an iftar party hosted in his honour by a local councillor in Guloerg, he said the government would, under no circumstances, spare the 'goondas' and subversive elements who tried to take law in their owns hands, or created problems for the law-abiding citizens. He, however, emphasised that to maintain law and order and to control the subversive elements was not the sole responsibility of the law-enforcing agencies as the general public must extend its full support and cooperation in this regard.

Mr Mahmoud Haroon said it was true that due to certain complications in the existing laws, the common man did not like to assist the police in the investigation as it caused undue delay in their decisions, besides exposing the witnesses to insecurity and inconvenience. The minister said the government was fully aware of these problems and for this reason, certain changes in the evidence act were being introduced, keeping in view the convenience and security of the witnesses in a case. Besides, he said, the qazi courts were being set up shortly to ensure prompt disposal of cases. He was sure that the situation in this respect would considerably improve with these measures.

On a demand for taking stringent action against the elements involved in subversion, the minister said that, fortunately, the people of Pakistan had totally rejected these handful of disruptionists involved in activities against the state. Most of these had been arrested while quite a number of them had surrendered and admitted their mistakes.

The minister said the Pakistan Government was fully aware of the sentiments of the Pakistani people over the Lebanon situation, and it had already placed its entire resources at the disposal of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) for utilisation as and when felt necessary.

He said the Pakistan Government had taken an independent and honourable stand on the Palestine and Lebanon situation and forcefully condemned the Israeli aggression as well as the powers backing the Zionist aggression. It was quite evident, he said, that the Pakistan Government was not playing the role of an agent of any power in this issue.

The government, the minister said, had adopted the path of Islam and it could not keep quiet over brutalities committed on the Muslims in any part of the world. For this reason, he said, Pakistan had already raised its voice at the United Nations and other international forums, strongly condemning the Israeli naked aggression. Besides, it had also offered every possible support to the Palestinian and the Lebanese Muslims. -- APP.

PPI adds: Answering a question whether Pakistan would accommodate Palestinian refugees, Mr Haroon said: "We shall consider it when the question arises."

He denied .eports that any Pakistan soldier was fighting in Lebanon at present, and added that the Pakistan Embassy in Beirut and international agencies had been asked to inquire and investigate if any Pakistani was taken prisoner of war by the Zionist forces.

In the light of information coming from Lebanon, the Palestinians had never agreed to leave Lebanon, Mr Haroon said in answer to another question.

When asked about the terrorists in Pakistan, he said that three to four hundred of them were still in various hideouts and efforts were being made to apprehend them as soon as possible.

LAWYERS GROUPS BARRED FROM 'POLITICAL ACTIVITY'

BK161424 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] In Pakistan, lawyers associations have been barred from taking part in unspecified political activities. Reports quoting a decree issued by the martial law authorities say that the legal practioners and counsels' act of 1973 have been amended for this purpose. The restrictions on legal practioners in Pakistan came in the wake of increasing demands from lawyers' bodies for an early return to constitutional civilian rule.

Lawyers to Defy Ban

BK190156 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] In Pakistan, the eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy [MRD] and a number of lawyers have criticized the ban on political activities of bar councils and bar associations. At a meeting in Karachi last Friday [16 July], several leaders belonging to the MRD said lawyers all over the country will defy the ban. A Press Trust of India report says the meeting took place at the residence of the vice president of the Karachi unit of the banned Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party.

VELAYATI: OVERTHROW OF SADDAM 'RECOMMENDATION'

NC161529 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held a press conference today. Velayati is participating in the nonaligned conference on the Palestinian question.

In response to a question on the political and military reasons which have led Iran to attack Iraq, Velayati said:

[Brief recording of Velayati in Persian followed by Greek translation] The main target of recent military operations is to stop the Iraqi artillery as well as to protect our border cities from Iraqi shelling. We want to regain our rights, which have been trampled upon by the Iraqis.

In response to a question that if the policy that is being declared about the transfer of the Islamic revolution does not constitute a violation of international law and of the right of other countries to determine themsleves the way of their administration, Velayati stated: When we talk about the transfer of the Islamic revolution, this does not mean transfer by military means, but the cultural and ideological spread of the revolution. It does not mean that the transfer should be done through the use of force. In fact, this is a challenge for revival of Islamic principles.

The Iranian foreign minister was then asked about his country's stance on the Cyprus problem. Mr Velayati said:

[Brief recording of Velayati in Persian followed by Greek translation] We are of the opinion that international differences must be resolved by taking human rights into consideration as much as possible without recourse to force, either in Cyprus or in the rest of the world.

In response to other questions by newsmen, the Iranian foreign minister said, among other things, that the overthrow of Iraqi President Husayn, which his country has asked for, is not necessarily one of the Iranian conditions, but simply a recommendation to the Iraqi people. In connection with the reparations that his country claims from Iraq, Mr Velayati said that his country will insist on them. He also said that his country is not afraid to mention the name of any country which violates human rights, that Iraq has destroyed a large part of Iran and displaced 2 million people and that at present Iran does not want a dialogue with Iraq.

The Iranian foreign minister added that Iran has been aiding the Palestinians in various ways -- politically, militarily and financially -- and has sent Iranian troops to Lebanon.

About the sale of Iranian oil, Mr Velayati said his country selects the countries to which oil is sold based on Iranian national interests.

Mr Velayati, referring to Syrian support of the Palestinians and Lebanon, said that every country which struggles against Israel has the support of Iran. He rejected allegations that his country maintains relations with Israel.

KHAMENE'I SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD180018 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a message from Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the barbarous Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The Iranian president explained in his message that this invasion and the pain it has brought to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples must be considered one of the worst things ever to befall the Islamic world. It is a result of a plan prepared by imperialism, reaction and Zionism.

He said that, in effect, this plan has been implemented by 1 billion Muslims and that, regrettably, we are witnessing the apathy of the rulers of the Islamic states in confronting the barbaric Zionist-American campaign, aimed at exterminating the Palestinians. The Iranian president said the solution lies in confronting this barbaric campaign and in enabling the Muslims to engage in a holy jihad fought by the Arab and Islamic states. He added that those governments which cannot adopt this stand should allow the popular masses to enter the battle.

MUSAVI STOPS IN TURKEY, ARRIVES IN ALGERIA

LD181128 Tehran IRNA in English 1009 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, July 18 (IRNA) -- "The Iraqi attacks during the past two years have endangered the security of the region and opposing this crime is a step towards peace" said Prime Minister Musavi in a stop over in Turkey Saturday.

Musavi, who was speaking to the Turkish newspaper MILLIYAT, said: "Our country was invaded and Iranian cities set ablaze. Still our civilian areas are under savage Iraqi bombing. We consider our war efforts against Iraq as self defence."

Concerning Iranian-Turkish ties, the prime minister said "our friendship with Turkey has been developed during recent months. The general policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic is based on expanding relations, particularly in the field of economics with its neighbours. Hopefully these ties will strengthen in the future." The prime minister also sent a message to his Turkish counterpart, Bulent Ulusu. In his message Musavi wished prosperity for the Turkish nation and hoped that the cooperation between the two countries would be a step toward unity for the two Muslim nations and world peace. Prime Minister Musavi and his delegation arrived in Algiers at 1900 hours Tehran time and were welcomed by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani, the ministers of energy, higher education, and religious affairs, chief of the Joint Staff of the armed forces, and the Iranian ambassador there.

After holding a short talk with his Algerian counterpart, prime minister attended a press conference. Referring to the objective of his trip to Algeria he told reporters that the visit was for further expansion of the countries relations and to study the critical situation of the Middle East region. Concerning the present situation in the Persian Gulf Musavi said that imperialist and Zionist plots in the region and also the Muslim nations' alertness here have reached a new level. "The very sensitive situation of the region necessitates awareness of our great responsibility concerning our nations", Musavi said.

The Iranian prime minister then made reference to the position of Algeria in the Iraqi imposed war and said "we understand the efforts of our brother Chadli Bendjedid but we think that there are certain realities in connection with the war which need proper action, particularly thwarting plots in the region." He said that he would discuss further the imposed war with Algerian officials.

Replying to a question about the Iranian advance inside Iraqi territory, the prime minister said "we will continue our initiative as necessary to defend our border areas." In this tour the prime minister is accompanied by the ministers of energy, science and higher education and the deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Reportage on Algiers Visit

For Tehran and Algiers coverage of Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi's 4-day visit to Algiers, see the North Africa section of the 19 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TURKISH ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO KHAMENE'I

LD191246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Turkish ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred before noon today with our country's president, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, and presented him with a personal message from the Turkish president.

DELEGATION TO TURKEY CALLS FOR ANTI-ZIONISM WAR

GF171717 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] At a press conference in Istanbul, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran sent to Turkey to explain the Iranian stand on the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and Palestine, affirmed the necessity of world Muslims' comprehensive participation in the struggle against Zionism and in the liberation of Jerusalem. The delegation head, Musavi-Tabrizi, the Majlis deputy, underlined the necessity of ousting the Saddam aggressors from the Islamic Iranian territory. He affirmed that the forces of Islam, after Saddam's fall, will continue their struggle against Zionism alongside the rest of their Muslim brothers until final victory is achieved.

COMMENTARY PROMISES 'REVENGE' ON U.S., ISRAEL

LD180912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0810 GMT 18 Jul 82

[From the "Revolution Guards" program]

[Excerpt] People of the world, you our Muslim brothers in other Muslim countries, prepare yourselves for the downfall of another shah, prepare yourselves to witness the execution of yet another American gendarme, prepare yourselves to see the execution of the most criminal of criminals. Yes, prepare yourselves, and world Muslims too should prepare themselves to join us, the Islamic combatants, for an attack on Israel immediately after the downfall and annihilation of Saddam. We shall take our revenge on Israel and the U.S. for the many crimes and cruelties they have committed.

Our valiant combatants are getting nearer every minute to bringing an end to Saddam's regime by leveling the last trenches of the American Ba'thist regime, thus liberating the brother Muslim nation of Iraq. They hope to pay a pilgrimage to the shrine of Hoseyn in Karbala'. Yet the fall of Saddam, punishment of Ba'thist criminals and even the liberation of the oppressed nation of Iraq is only part of the Islamic Republic of Iran's aims. The Islamic Republic's great aim of bringing down the regime of Saddam is to reach Israel and to silence forever this archenemy of the Muslims and this U.S. jugular vein. Yes, by cutting this jugular vein of the United States, we are going to end the great Satan's filthy life.

MATERIALS CONCERNING RAMADAN OPERATION

Iraqi Counterattack 'Crushed'

LD172046 Tehran IRNA in English 1942 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Ahvaz, July 17, IRNA -- The Iraqi Ba'thist troops, sustaining smashing blows, were forced to retreat at 05:20 hours today when their counterattack was severely crushed by the Islamic combatant in the southern fronts.

Meanwhile, 8 Iraqi soldiers surrendered themselves with two T-62 tanks to the Iranian forces south of the Zayd post, some 13 kms from the Iran-Iraq border inside southern Iraq, Friday night.

Contributions Solicited

GF181619 Bandar-e 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The reconstruction crusade's headquarters for the support of the war areas of the province announced that the fronts of right against wrong have an urgent need for tinned fruit, fruit preserves and 4-wheel-drive vehicles of any sort. Therefore, the ever-vigilant and martyr-nurturing nation and organizations are requested to deliver their contribution to the headquarters. More information can be obtained from the telephone Nos: 26680 and 27890.

Requirements Listed

GF181536 Bandar-e 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Public Relations Office of the Hormozgan Province Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced: These articles are required: thermos flasks, belts, cartridge belts, civilian and military apparel, boots and knapsacks.

The martyr-nurturing people of Hormozgan are requested to assist in this divine duty and hand in the above items to the Mobilization units of the Guards Corps in the districts of their residence or to the headquarters of people's assistance at the front of the Imam Mosque.

Joint Staff Communique 983

LD181810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Communique No 983 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With thanks and gratitude for the round-the-clock efforts and self-sacrifices of the indefatigable personnel and pilots of the transport unit of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran who from the start of the extensive Ramadan Operation and with the utmost self-sacrifice have promptly and efficiently performed all supply and support missions for the active forces, and who by giving effective service are playing an important role in the victory and success of the combative forces of Islam in line with the pride-giving operations of the forces of Islam on the southern fronts, the other combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing their battle against the Saddamites on the western fronts, in order to destroy them, and are proudly standing fast against the aggressive, Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq on all the western fronts. They are stopping them from making any move and are in control of the situation. The results of their operations and self-sacrifices are announced for the information of the dear compatriots:

Yesterday, during an exchange of fire on the Meymak front, thanks to the heavy-artillery fire of the ground forces on enemy positions and units, a number of personnel-carrying vehicles and Saddamite trenches and foxholes were destroyed. Enemy dead or wounded numbered so many that enemy ambulance activities lasted for some time.

In the Mehran sector, the mortar fire of the brother guards set alight an enemy truck and jeep and killed several of the Ba'thist, Iraqi aggressors.

In the Sumar and Qasr-e Shirin border regions, the artillery fire of the combatants of Islam inflicted losses and casualties on the Saddamite forces.

In the Qasr-e Shirin sector, the self-sacrificing warriors of the Guards Corps, during a clash with Iraqi forces, dealt the necessary blows at the pagan forces, capturing (?17) of them.

Also, at 0200 yesterday morning, the self-sacrificing warriors of the ground forces stationed on one of the fronts in the region clashed with enemy forces. After hours of fighting the feeble Saddamite mercenaries were forced to flee after suffering losses and casualties.

Yesterday, on the Marivan and Paveh fronts, exchanges of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued. On all the fronts the forces of Islam enjoyed superior firepower. Enemy losses and casualties on the Marivan fronts were the destruction of (?5) trenches and the killing of 20 Saddamites. In the Tutman sector, the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq intended to stage a series of offensive operations but the forces of Islam killed a number of their personnel and captured seven mortars, four RPG-7's and their ammunition.

In Shur-e Shirin, the gendarmerie clashed with the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq. The gendarmerie combatants brought enemy positions and units under fire, silencing enemy fire and inflicting losses and casualties on them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

U.S. Reaction Viewed

LD190110 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The victorious Islamic attack against the nests of the forces of aggression inside Iraqi territory continues to be a major preoccupation for the American Government and the Western states. America is extremely concerned that the Islamic forces have swept across Iraqi territory and is apprehensive over the consequences of this war, which is bound to lead in the near future to the victory of the Islamic forces, to a thrust deeper inside Iraqi territory and to the overthrow of the Baghdad rulers. It is also concerned about its strategic interests and those of its allies and friends among the Western states in the Persian Gulf region.

In this respect, a senior American official said to certain hired bugles: If the Iranian forces are victorious in Basra, we will immediately intervene in this war in order to prevent their victory in other areas. We have the ground forces and special forces known as the RDF, and we have a large fleet at the entrance of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. According to the American official, all of them are fully ready to strike at the Islamic forces.

It appears from the tone of this official that he is very worried about the victories of the Islamic forces. He is trying to threaten the Islamic forces with the American forces and the RDF, but he knows quite well that the Islamic forces would set fire to all the strategic areas if America tried to get closer to Iran. The Islamic forces are ready to confront the high-handed American forces. A fight with these arrogant forces would be more fierce and jihad-like than the fight being waged now by the Islamic forces against the agents of America and the Western states.

On the other hand, another American official said: The Iraqi regime is going to stand up to the Iranian invasion, because the American spy planes, which have been flying at a very high altitude over the battlefield, have revealed that the Iraqis are beating back the Iranian attack.

Therefore, how can America claim to be neutral in this war, while American spy planes take pictures and films of the front and transmit them to the Baghdad rulers, thus revealing the Iranian military positions and concentrations? And how can Washington believe that its agent, Zionist Saddam, will remain steadfast before the Islamic forces? And why didn't the American spy planes reveal Saddam's attack against the Islamic Republic and his indiscriminate aggression against the Muslim Iranian people? And haven't the American planes seen the brave Islamic forces breaking the back of the aggressors and continuing their drive to topple the bloody regime ruling Iraq?

It seems that the United States has not learned a lesson from what happened to it in the Tabas Desert and that it needs a fresh lesson from the Islamic forces. This lesson will be taught in the near future, God willing, through the liquidation of the American Zionist agent in the region, the infidel Saddam.

Iraqis Barrage Dehloran

LD191058 Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Ilam, July 18, (IRNA) -- The Iraqi Army frantically barraged the city of Dehloran, in Ilam Province, yesterday evening at 18 to 19 hours. During the barrage the Iraqis used Katyusha rockets and heavy artillery on the largely levelled western town.

In a separate development, reports received from Sanandaj said that a group of Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries attacked a car carrying a high ranking member of the Iraqi secret police in the city of As-Sulaymaniyah on July 14. After the attack, immediately a clash erupted in which about 10 of the guards and companions of this security official were killed or wounded.

Iraqi Counteroffensive Foiled

LD191122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The central Karbala' headquarters of the joint operation of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that the valiant Islamic forces, following their extensive Ramadan Operation and mopping up of a vast area to the west of the southern operational region, continue to consolidate their positions and defensive posts and to prepare themselves to eliminate the enemy forces inside Iraqi territory.

Following its counteroffensive last night, the enemy embarked upon yet another counter-offensive this morning aimed at recapturing lost land and resistance by the Islam forces. The enemy was once again forced to retreat. During these engagements the valiant Islamic forces inflicted extensive losses and casualties on the enemy. These included the destuction of 18 tanks and personnel carriers. The Ba'thist forces fled leaving behind several serviceable tanks and 500 dead or injured.

Ilam, Khorramabad Bombed

LD191118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] According to a report from the Central News Unit and IRNA, invading Iraqi aircraft flying at high altitudes at 1250 today once again bombarded Ilam's civilian areas. as a result of this criminal act, 15 civilian buildings were destroyed, 5 innocent persons were martyred and 50 were injured.

At the same time two other invading Ba'thist aircraft at 1210 today bombarded the city of Khorramabad and its villages, destroying a number of civilian buildings. Tens of people were either martyred or injured. A hospital was also hit by a bomb.

Joint Staff Communique 984

LD191756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Communique No 984 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The secret of victory and of being made immortal is to be martyred in the path of God and to be sacrificed for the sake of truth. In their just and justice-seeking struggle the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by sacrificing their pure blood, are continuing their relentless battle against the enemies of Islam and the Koran and with God's assistance they are achieving valuable victories and successes on this path.

The detailed report of the Ramadan Operation has been brought to the notice of the Muslim and combative people of Iran in a joint communique. We hereby bring you a brief report on the operations on other battlefronts:

During the past 24 hours the exchange of fire continued in the Meymak region. On that front a group of brave fighters composed of the heroic fighters of the ground forces and self-sacrificing guards infiltrated enemy positions and in some operations inflicted the following losses upon Saddam's forces: the destruction of three 130-mm guns, the destruction of two 150-mm guns, the destruction of two ammunition depots and three vehicles. A number of Iraqi military personnel were killed or wounded in these operations.

Yesterday sporadic exchange of fire continued in the Ilam and Qasr-e Shirin regions. Our artillery units opened fire over enemy positions and artillery emplacements, silencing them.

At 1210 today enemy planes bombed four residential areas in Khorramabad and at 1222 they bombed some residential areas in Ilam. As a result of these savage attacks a large number of our compatriots were martyred or wounded and scores of homes were destroyed.

During the exchange of fire on the Marivan fronts, as a result of the superiority of the fire of the forces of Islam, some losses and damages were inflicted upon the enemy. In the Tutman region a number of forces of Saddam were killed or wounded.

The encroachments of enemy planes in the Marivan region were repulsed as a result of the vigilance of our forces and fire by our antiaircraft units.

On the western fronts of the country, the fighters of Islam are defending their positions and continuing their neutralization and mopping-up operations and are consolidating their positions in the liberated areas.

Yesterday, as the result of enemy heavy-weapon fire, several residential districts in the city of Abadan were set on fire. In the Abadan region, the forces of the gendarmerie opened fire on the enemy positions and fortifications on the other side of the Arvand Rud, as a result of which one vehicle and a number of trenches of the forces of Saddam were destroyed and a number of personnel were killed.

Also, as a result of opening fire on the light and heavy military vehicles of the enemy on the Al-Faw-Basra road, the movements of the Iraqi forces were stopped and enemy forces sustained some losses and casualties.

At 1640 yesterday one encroaching enemy plane was hit by our forces in the southern regions of our country and was downed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Meymak Operations

LD192240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, at dawn yesterday during the victorious Ramadan Operation, five guerrilla groups from the self-sacrificing fighters of Islam -- composed of the forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the tribal mobilization units, and fully supported by the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- infiltrated enemy positions on the Meymak front in an operation codenamed Ghadir [the well where Shi'ites believe Mohammed indicated he wanted 'Ali to be the first imam].

Our fighters delivered deadly blows on the forces of Saddam, killing 70 of the infidel Ba'thists and wounding 40 others. Eighteen trenches and observation trenches, 10 vehicles and 1 ammunition dump belonging to the enemy were set on fire and destroyed during these operations. After completing these operations, all of the fighters of Islam returned safely to their bases.

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR KIDNAPPING

LD171822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stated in a letter to Mr Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of Lebanon, that the Lebanese Government should assume responsibility for the Iranian dipomats abducted by the Phalangists and demanded serious action for their release. According to the Central News Unit, the text of the letter is as follows:

Lebanon is going through one the most sensitive and fateful stages of its history. The Lebanese and Palestinian Muslim and oppressed people are undergoing the savage bombing and shelling of the bestial Zionists for their resistance against the expansionist goals of the Zionist regime and America. The Islamic Republic of Iran has shown before that it is not indifferent to these crimes and has employed every effort to remove the aggression and will continue to do so.

The abduction of Seyyed Mohsen Musavi, the second-ranking official of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his companions by the Phalangist forces of Lebanon indicates the depth of fear of the Zionists and their agents in respect of our all-round efforts on the Lebanese scene. This conspiracy was hatched at a time when Lebanon was in the climax of a siege and bloody clashes and was witnessing an extensive diplomatic shuttle by various leftist and rightist countries and groups. Of all these, only the Iranian diplomats were the target of an offense.

From the start of this affair, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, through repeated and persistent contacts both here and in Beirut, has stressed to your government the importance of their release and the preservation of their lives. But unfortunately, after nearly 2 weeks, no serious step has been taken to solve this problem. The ability of your government to protect various diplomats and foreign personalities was shown during the climax of the Beirut siege by the Phalangist forces and the occupying regime of Jerusalem and justifies our expectation to see more effort for their speedy release.

Since your Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the police were informed of the Iranian diplomats' visit to Beirut, and since they were escorted by the Lebanese special police force for the protection of foreign diplomats, and this abduction took place in their presence -- and later the abducted members of this police force were released -- the Islamic Republic of Iran blames the Government of Lebanon for this action and looks forward to hearing of your serious and persistent efforts in this connection.

It is natural that our government should not remain indifferent in this matter and it will employ all its means to release these children of Islam.

May God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] The minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN REPORTS ELECTION OF MAJLIS OFFICIALS

LD191318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Report by Tehran radio correspondent from the Majlis]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Majlis held an open meeting this morning. In the session, which began with a recitation from the holy Koran and was chaired by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the election of the Majlis ruling body was held.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani was reelected as speaker for the third year running by 167 votes.

Mohammad Yazdi and Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i were elected as speaker's deputies, with (Morteza Katira'i), ('Abbas Za'eri) and (Abud Mohammad Besharati Jahromi) elected as supply officers. (Assadollah Bayat), (Mohammad 'Ali Sobbhan-Allahi), ('Ali Qa'amiri), (Sheykh Fazlollah Hoseyni-Darama'i), (Manuchehr Mottaki) and (Morteza Alviri) were elected as secretaries.

After the results were announced the newly elected officials were sworn in and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in a brief speech, expressed his thanks to MPs for electing the body and expressed the hope that the new officials will have success in performing their duties. The speaker also thanked and commended the former officials for their efforts during the part year.

TUDEH PUBLICATION BANNED FOR 'DEVIATED LINE'

LD181222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, in a statement issued today the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office of the capital announced: From the date of this statement the weekly ETTEHAD-E MARDOM [PEOPLE'S UNITY] affiliated to the Tudeh Party, is banned and is not permitted to publish because of its clear opposition to regulations of the sacred shari'a of Islam and adoption of a deviated line contrary to the "Neither East nor West" policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

ETTELA'AT ON INSURGENTS' ATTACKS NEAR MAHABAD

GF171416 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 25 Jun 82 p 5

[Excerpts] Armed counterrevolutionary insurgents affiliated with the supercriminals of the East and West launched a massive attack on the (Jondollah) base in the environs of Mahabad last Saturday night following their genocide of the defenseless Mahabad residents which took place some time back and in order to wreak vengeance on the Islamic combatants who thwarted their inauspicious plot to enter the city.

According to the earliest reports regarding the attack, which was repelled by the combatants posted at the Shahid Saleh base, the attackers were forced to retreat after 60 of their companions were killed or injured.

According to an IRNA report from Urumiyeh, 200 counterrevolutionary lackeys attacked the abovementioned base from different directions and shot at least 200 grenades from the western side, as a result of which only four of the anti-apostate combatants were martyred and three sustained minor injuries.

A reliable source from the governor's office in Mahabad, confirming the above report, said: It appears that during the past week the tendency of numerous members of defunct political parties to obtain amnesty certificates could have triggered the attack.

REBEL ATTACK ON MIANDO'AB BASE REPELLED

GF171216 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The attack by armed miscreants on the (Sowgli Tappeh) base of the Islamic combatants in Miando'ab was repelled by the intensive resistance and the retaliatory firing by the forces posted at the above mentioned base. The attackers were forced to retreat after sustaining some casualties.

This incident, which lasted for 3 hours, occurred last Thursday when armed unlawful elements attacked the (Sowgli Tappeh) base, taking advantage of the darkness of the night.

According to another report from the same source, more than five insurgents were killed, and some others were wounded in a skirmish that took place during the mopping-up operations in the (Lagz) village in Bukan District.

38 DEMOCRATS, KOMELEH MEMBERS SURRENDER

GF171217 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Sanandaj -- Thirty-eight members of the Komeleh and Democrat parties have surrendered themselves to the Islamic revolution guards of Sanandaj during the past 15 days.

According to IRNA, 19 were members of the Komeleh organization.

8 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED IN SAR DASHT

GF191317 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] In continuation of the operations to purge our Islamic country of the filth of the existence of the counterrevolutionaries affiliated with the world oppressors, eight counter-revolutionaries were killed and about 30 injured in operations conducted by the combatants of Islam on 7 July in Sar Dasht.

KDP COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED IN CLASH

GF191320 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a clash took place between the counterrevolutionaries and the forces of Islam in the district of (Hashttrak), and one of the commanders of the defunct Democrat Party, named Khaled, was killed.

The political-ideological department of the 64th Division in Urumiyeh, reported that another counterrevolutionary was killed in this skirmish and the bodies of these two persons were seen in the are of (Hashttrak).

BAHA'I 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' EXECUTED

GF191341 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Qazvin KEYHAN correspondent: Four active members of the network called the "National Uprising of Iran," which had been formed by the Baha'is of Qazvin to topple [the government] have been executed in Qazvin.

According to the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office, the executed were: Mohammad Mansuri, Jadidollah Ashraf, Manuchehr Farzaneh and Mohammad 'Abbasi, who were active members of the Baha'i community and social circles of some districts and the directors and managers of the network. While carrying out extensive propagation of the Baha'i faith and influencing the youths away from Islam by providing financial assistance, they had set up a minigroup called the "National Uprising of Iran" in Qazvin which was working for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This group considered itself affiliated with the house of justice [bayt al-'adl] in Haifa and considered it obligatory to carry out its orders and had direct or indirect contact with Israel. These people were sentenced to execution by the Islamic Court in Qazvin and the Supreme Court of the Islamic Revolution and their property was confiscated. The sentence was carried out in Qazvin.

In this connection, Qodratollah Shah Mohammad Lu, E'enayatollah Zarmakani, Hoseyn Solhparvar, 'Ali 'Allafzadeh Hoseyni and Enayatollah Mafi, all embraced Islam along with their family members and were released from prison.

In addition, Akbar Mehdipur Qazvini, son of Mohammad 'Ali and an active supporter of the hypocrites, was executed on the orders of the Islamic Revolution Court of Qazvin.

NVOI URGES RESPECT OF INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL FREEDOM

NC172356 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1930 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Lawbreaking Should Be Stopped"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Today the pressure continues against the true forces of the revolution by irresponsible people and the foolish friends of the revolution who are in government and the revolution's foundations. The offices of the parties committed to the revolution have been occupied since 1980. Many members and supporters of these true parties of the revolution are still in prison, and the tracking down and arrest of (?supporters) of these parties and organizations, which are devoted to the revolution and to its popular and anti-imperialist line, have recently intensified. The firing of dissenters [degar andishan], who are followers of the popular and anti-imperialist line of the revolution, from the government, continues. These are all acts which are completely contrary to the Islamic Republic's Constitution and contrary to the human and the Islamic conscience.

At the present sensitive time, when world-devouring America and its Iranian hirelings and elements, led by liberals who blaze the trail for them, are involved in hatching treacherous plans to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran, our country needs, more than ever before, to consolidate unity between all individuals and all true forces of the revolution. This is a reality known by everyone, starting with the imam of the nation and including other clear-sighted and committed officials of the revolution.

What the enemies of the revolution -- the reconciling liberals, various U.S. groups and the dregs of the past regime -- intend to do is very clear: Their sole objective is to crush the Islamic Republic and to return the great Satan with pomp and splendor to our liberated country at any cost, even at the cost of the blood of millions of Iranians.

But as far as the revolution's foolish friends are concerned, the damage done by their egotism and blind fanaticism to the revolution's gains and to the existence of our country's Islamic Republic is, in some cases, greater than the damage done by the sworn enemies of the revolution. These people are weakening the republic's bases from within. They are escalating discord and are paving the way for the objectives of world-devouring America and its fifth column in Iran in the best way possible.

Imam Khomeyni has repeatedly emphasized to the officials of Iran's Islamic Republic the need to observe the law. Committed officials of the Islamic Republic have repeatedly requested that the principles of the Constitution be observed and the rights and freedoms of the people respected. Everyone is also aware of the 10-point statement issued by the revolution's general prosecutor concerning political freedoms and the activities of parties. And, as you know, officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly announced that the 10-point statement is valid.

However, despite all of this, there are no signs of the implementation of many of the Constitution's principles, of the general prosecutor's 10-point plan and of the establishment of the rule of law in the country. This is because opponents of Imam Khomeyni's true line -- a line which, both before the revolution's victory and after, has always supported respect for freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the pitiless and persistent struggle against any attack on these freedoms -- while pretending to accept the Constitution, they do not pay the least attention to its provisions for individual and social freedoms. All these gentlemen's efforts are aimed at crushing any form of freedom, even freedom of thought for dissenters, especially for dissenters who defend and support the revolution's gains, the Islamic Republic and the imam's true line with all their might.

These foolish friends of the revolution and these egotists and fanatics do not seem to understand the definite right of history that efforts to deprive parties and organizations which, as history proves, played a special role in struggling against the rotten and bloodthirsty regime of the detested Pahlavi dynasty and in making the revolution successful and which, after the revolution's victory, worked to advance its objectives and the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam of the nation -- an objective toward which they strived and are striving with great persistence -- are futile, even if they might be temporarily successful. The results of such acts only benefit the great Satan, world-devouring America, and its fifth column in Iran and are detrimental to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It should not be forgotten that our country's alert people cannot stay indifferent when faced with the reality that the most devoted followers of the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam of the nation are being attacked without reason by a bunch of irresponsible, egotist and fanatic people. We should not forget for one moment that by virtue of his nature, the Iranian has always opposed egotism and the centralization of power in the hands of this or that person.

History shows that this nation has risen against those who, by using bayonets, prisons and whips, strived to centralize power in their hands. The struggle against the cursed shah's despotism is a living example that has not been forgotten by anyone. At the cost of the blood of its best children, our nation crushed the detested and puppet regime of the cursed Mohammad Reza and is now devotedly defending the revolution's gains. The legal and definite rights of each person or parties and organizations devoted to the Islamic Republic, the Constitution and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line whould be observed, and lawbreaking should be stopped.

NVOI SCORES MILITARIZATION OF GULF REGION

NC130925 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 July carried a commentary, entitled "The Oil Cartel." It said oil companies have increased their pressures on oil-producing countries and OPEC by exploiting the present tension in the Near East. Some monarchies in the Persian Gulf are used to forward aggressive plans and, while on the one hand Washington terrorizes these monarchies with the infiltration of revolutionary thoughts from Iran and Afghanistan, on the other hand it adds to the economic, financial and military pressures on these regimes. The United States is besieging the Persian Gulf with its military bases and armada. At the same time, the U.S. war industries, hand-in-hand with the oil companies, are forcing sultans and shaykhs to buy U.S. war materiel. The so-called threat from the Islamic revolution or the Soviet Union is used as a pretext for these aims. However some shaykhs are gradually understanding the baselessness of this blackmail and, some time ago, Kuwait announced that the Soviet Union has never intervened in other countries' affairs. However, there are regimes in the Persian Gulf that are moving toward militarization because of their military dependence. Saudi Arabia is trying to conclude a pact on Persian Gulf security with Bahrain, Oman and the UAE. Washington is trying to convince Saudi Arabia that the Soviet Union intends to occupy Saudi oilfields and therefore necessitates military cooperation with the United States. In addition, the aggression against Lebanon has threatened oil-producing countries. Despite the war and the losses, the Islamic Republic displays persistent support for the Lebanese and the Palestinians. While this stance is a correct one, some of our officials do not pay enough attention to the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, even though this again is a case of U.S. aggression. U.S. imperialism rushes to any area smelling of oil and it does not refrain from any treason to gain access to our region's natural resources. The calamity we are witnessing in Lebanon is an example of the crimes committed by world-devouring America.